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THE CRISIS

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A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

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August-September, 1959

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Cecil Layne

OUR BIG THREE—*Three nationally known Negro leaders examine NAACP freedom fund report at Association's 50th annual convention. From left they are Rev. Martin Luther King, Roy Wilkins, and Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel, NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. BOTTOM: Civil-rights Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D, Minn.), at R, pauses after addressing the convention. At left are Roy Wilkins and Arthur Spingarn.*

■ "Everything in our past history says we will win"

Barriers Broken, Pathways Cleared*

By Roy Wilkins

JUST six weeks more than fifty years ago the organizing conference of what was to be the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was held here in New York City.

In conference in a building in East 22nd Street and in a public meeting in the famed Cooper Union auditorium, some 250 to 300 white and colored conferees considered a gloomy picture of race relations. Grimly realistic, but undaunted, they rose from their deliberations with a blueprint for an attack upon evil, for the attainment of the citizenship that was to have come out of Appomattox, and for the re-vitalization of the great American charters of liberty: the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

We have completed this week the fiftieth annual gathering of Americans of both races who have answered the call of the founders for "all the believers in democracy to join in . . . the discussion of present evils, the voicing of protests, and the renewal of the struggle for civil and political liberty."

So dark was the day of 1909 that William L. Bulkley, a Brooklyn school principal and a conferee, declared pessimistically: "We are 46 years from the Emancipation Proclamation, and yet today so widespread is this race-oppression . . . that at this rate of retrogression, in 46 years more, the then 20,000,000 colored people will be veritable serfs."

Well, in our fifty years, Negro and white citizens, spearheaded by the NAACP, have proved Professor Bulkley's prophecy to be wrong. If

* An address delivered at the 50th annual concention of the NAACP at the Polo Grounds, New York City, on Sunday, July 19, 1959, by the Executive Secretary of the NAACP.

he were here it is certain that he would thankfully and joyfully acknowledge the error.

The evils have been attacked—courageously, skilfully and relentlessly. The protests have been voiced—loudly, continuously and fearlessly. And the struggle for civil and political liberty has been pressed with ingenuity, with determination and with vigor.

BATTLES AND VICTORIES

There is little need in this short summary to detail the steps of progress, for these are history. The story of the broken barriers, the cleared pathways, the higher and higher pinnacles of achievement are written in the hearts and spirits of the black men and women of this generation and in those of their children.

It is written, too, in the hearts and minds of white men and women, for each victory for us has been a victory for them. William Lloyd Garrison, in his message to the 1909 conference, declared with terrible truth: "The republican experiment is at stake, every tolerated wrong to the Negro reacting with double force upon white citizens guilty of faithlessness to their brothers."

It is difficult, indeed, to single out any one aspect of the past five decades as the greatest or the most significant. There were battles and victories in every one of those years and on scores of fronts: lynching and mob violence, justice in the courts, voting, employment, housing, education, travel, recreation, government, and human dignity. Every one of us, from the personal experiences of ourselves, our relatives or friends, can recall what a particular skirmish was like, how the ebb and flow of a strategic battle went.

But it may well be that the greatest stride of all those years was the recovery of confidence, the inner vindication of ability, the conquest of fear, the fashioning and the wearing of the shining and respectful armor of men who know themselves and know, too, their rendezvous with destiny.

In this armor the perils of the road ahead hold no terror for us. The small schemes and petty animosities of little men, full of jealousy

Mahalia Jackson, famed gospel singer, sings for freedom as she enthralls audience of 23,000 at closing rally of NAACP's 50th anniversary in New York City's Polo Grounds.

and fear, are but passing irritations. Their words of ridicule and hatred, old as man is old, are like dead and fallen leaves, whipped hither and yon by autumn winds before the burying of winter. In the sure spring of our success their slurs will be forgotten — even forgiven — as we have forgiven the derelictions of their forefathers.

Here in the mid-twentieth century we are entering a new phase of the long struggle for a stronger, a more perfect Western democratic society, which means, of course, a society in which all men will approach more

Cecil Layne

"THANK YOU REVEREND" . . . *Says NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins to Reverend Dr. J. Raymond Henderson (R) of Los Angeles, California. Dr. Henderson's Second Baptist church gave $11,000 to the NAACP. All told, Dr. Henderson's national church-fund-raising project collected $45,000 for the Association, which was reported during the 50th annual convention. Dr. Henderson's church made the single largest gift during the convention.*

closely the ideal of individual freedom and equality under self-government.

Once there was debate as to whether America's Negro minority should be included in such a society. Indeed, there was once debate as to whether members of that minority were human beings endowed with minds, hearts and souls. But reason and morality and inescapable reality have prevailed. Except for a scattered handful of throwback cultists and their rag-tag camp followers, nothing remains of the animal school of thought. No longer has it any standing in the councils and covenants of societies of free men. The philosophy of segregation, with its handmaiden, discrimination, has been ruled out of American democratic government. There remains only segregation as a practice to be rooted out.

Our task, then, is clear: In the years ahead we must move into full, equal, and responsible partnership with all our fellow-citizens. We have the tools, the most important of which are the freedom and opportunity to organize and to act. This is a blessing which is denied to those living under Communist distatorships and, let us emphasize, is denied, also, to millions of our fellow Americans who live in certain parts of the South.

Our opponents have been seeking to label the NAACP and all those who support the Supreme Court and desegregation as communist, but their false accusations cannot hide the dictatorship in their own Deep South which is a true blood-brother to bolshevism.

SEGREGATIONIST POLITBURO

Even white Southerners are denied freedom of speech on the segregation question. They dare not disagree with the line laid down by the Segregationist Politburo. One word or one act of dissent and reprisals fall upon them as suddenly as any ordered by the Kremlin. In Hungary the Soviets used tanks to beat down freedom. In sections of our South the dictators have used guns and mobs and bombs.

We of the NAACP are not afraid of free debate. We are not afraid to argue our case in the arena of public opinion. We are not afraid to seek a test of our rights in the courts of the land. We are not afraid to play the game, to abide by the rules, and to accept the call of the umpire.

Our opponents are afraid. For all their cries of superiority, they are fearful of a fair contest. Men who are really superior do not seek to change the rule book as does Senator Herman Talmadge of Georgia with his proposal to amend the Constitution. Men who are really superior do not denounce and defy the courts of the land when they lose a decision.

Men who are really superior do not stoop to become "fixers" through such a sneaky proposal as is contained in H. R. 3, the Smith bill, which passed the House and which would curtail the Supreme Court and throttle the NAACP.

Men who are really superior do not slander little children because of their color.

No, our opponents are afraid and their fear has led them to excesses which, in this past year, have lost them much sympathy and support.

But we are not fearful. We have come too far, against too many odds, with too many dead and living dead behind us to be afraid in this new day.

WILL USE BALLOT

We believe in government by consent of the governed, and we mean to have some of that kind of government for ourselves and our children. Where we have the ballot we intend to use it. Where we are denied the ballot we intend to get it.

Between now and the election of 1960 we will swell the registration rolls with new names by the hundreds of thousands and with these names we will talk to mayors and governors and to officials of both major parties. We will talk to senators and congressmen and to those men who seek the nomination for the Presidency and the Vice Presidency. We will be heard at the nominating conventions next summer in Los Angeles and in Chicago. With names on the rolls of voters, one does not have to shout, one can merely talk and one will be heard.

In the meantime, give an eye and an ear to the Congress. It must pass a strong civil rights bill, preferably the Douglas-Javits-Celler bill, if parties and candidates expect any support from Negro voters next year.

The civil rights bill which has just been approved by a sub-committee of the Senate has been described as "needing some meat on its bones." This is probably the understatement of the year. As a matter of fact, it is doubtful whether the bones themselves are strong enough to hang together. The Congress is up to its old tricks, with Southern Democratic Senators in key committee chairmanships using their influence to bottle up any kind of civil rights bill, weak or strong.

The time may come, and sooner than later, when Negro citizens, sick and disgusted over the Dixiecrat chairmen in the House and Senate, may have to decide to try to vote the party out of office which permits these men from another age to choke us to death.

Less than three months ago we had the Mack Charles Parker lynching in Poplarville, Mississippi. From reports we believe to be authentic the names of the men who did this cowardly mob murder are known. The evidence against them is strong. In any decent society they would be brought to court, tried, and if found guilty, punished.

But the legislation which would speed this action is being held up by the committee of which Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi is chairman. It is not too much to say that lynchers in Mississippi feel safe as long as they know that their Senator is chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

INTOLERABLE SITUATION

This is an intolerable situation. There are many fine Democrats in the House and Senate. Some of the bravest and most sincere soldiers in the civil rights army are Democrats like Paul H. Douglas of Illinois and other stalwarts in both Houses. But Negro citizens cannot stand by forever while men are lynched and their killers go free because of the sabotage of federal legislation by Dixiecrat committee chairmen. Unless the Democratic leadership talks

sense to its Southern members, we may have to try to get some new committee chairmen of a different political party.

No one enters a Democratic party family fight unless he wants to get hurt and we, therefore, have nothing to say about the criticism of the Democrats in Congress by National Chairman Paul Butler except that so far as civil rights legislation is concerned, Butler is right, for Democrats in Congress have produced a big round zero. And zero is not much of a platform on which to ask for votes.

We know that the Republican party is not perfect and that it has its shifty operators, also.

These have traded with the enemy and have failed, also, to support the moderate, but helpful, Eisenhower Administration proposals. As they did in 1957, they have collaborated with the Southern Democrats in eliminating the old—and necessary—Part III language from the bill.

But if a change should be made, at least, we will have the men of the Republican party in states where we can vote for or against them, according to their records. At present, we cannot vote for or against an Eastland.

People are forever crying and asking what they can do as individuals to help in the great crusade for rights. Well, they can do a simple, but a very powerful thing: they can register and vote. The general public would be surprised to learn how powerful is the impact of a heavy registration upon political leaders and candidates. We do not need to blow trumpets and fly banners. We do not need to shake our fists and shout. All we need to do is to register and then to vote. These acts will shake loose double-talk and double-dealing faster than you can say Jack Robinson.

We of the NAACP do not presume to tell people for whom they should vote. We endorse no candidates. We spell the record and let the voter be the judge. The solution of many of our problems and the destiny of our citizens may well rest in the judgment of the individual voter in the polling booth.

NAACP OPPOSES ALL INEQUALITIES

Never fear that we shall not use all the other methods which have served so well in the past. We shall continue to go to court. We shall press without let-up for desegregated schools so that our children may have their birthright. We shall work in the halls of the legislatures, local state and federal, to secure the enactment of laws which will make real the guarantees of American citizenship. We will do this over and over again, even in the face of the outrageous politics that still blocks an FEPC bill in the Illinois Senate.

We will range up and down the whole list of inequalities: voting, housing, employment, public accommodation, and education—including an intensified campaign to rid the North of *de facto* school segregation and other discriminations. For the South is not the only guilty party, although it is folly to argue that the South should not change because the North is often hypocritical on these issues. The snobbery of the North

(*Continued on page* 450)

■ A report on the proceedings and achievements of the 50th annual convention of the NAACP

Fiftieth Annual Convention—

A Jubilee for Civil Rights

By Gloster B. Current

THE NAACP's fiftieth annual convention, which opened in the New York Coliseum on Monday, July 13, and closed with a mass rally at the Polo Grounds on Sunday, July 19, was a round of public meetings, workshops, policy debates, luncheons, dinners and social affairs. When it was all over, move than 2,000 tired delegates, from many parts of the world and forty-four of the fifty states, agreed that it was one of the best, if not the grestest, conventions held in the history of the Association.

Participating in the deliberations were 1,265 voting delegates and 833 alternates; youth was represented by more than 500 delegates and alternates; and an estimated 45,000 members and visitors attended all sessions, including visitors from Nigeria, French Guinea, Holland, and Central America.

Because an NAACP convention usually brings together the experienced, the battle-scarred veterans of the civil-rights struggle, the newcomers and the idealists, as well as the young eager to learn, it offers a forum for officers, campaign workers, fund-raisers and heroes in the desegregation fight to compare notes and to plan strategy. It presents an opportunity for Southern delegates to rest from their arduous labors, to get away for a brief respite from jim-crow living, and to obtain a breath of fresh air and renew their energies for the task ahead.

The Golden Jubilee Convention not only brought together today's leaders, but was attended by some

GLOSTER B. CURRENT *is the director of NAACP branches.*

whose activities span the years since the organization's founding in 1909. Among those actively participating in the sessions were the Association's president since 1939, Arthur B. Spingarn; Mrs. William English Walling, widow of one of the founders; and retired CME Bishop J. A. Hamlett of Kansas City, a charter member of the Topeka branch, who has been a longtime supporter.

The "keynote address was read by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, vice-chairman of the Board of Directors, in the absence of Dr. Channing H. Tobias, who was ill. Dr. Tobias' speech reviewed the outstanding achievements of the NAACP over a fifty-year period and pointed out that until the Supreme Court's decision of May 17, 1954, the Association's efforts had received scant attention.

"Largely because of the success of our activities," Dr. Tobias concluded, "life for the Negro in America today is far different from what it was in 1909." He called for continued effort to end oppression everywhere.

POLITICAL SOUNDING BOARD

The importance of the Convention as a political sounding board was apparent in the appearance of outstanding political leaders as speakers and guests.

In his welcome address, New York's Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller, whose presidential ambitions have been increasingly noted, chose the Convention as a platform from which to announce that he would recommend to the next meeting of the New York State Legislature adoption of a fair-housing law patterned after New York City's Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs measure. His statement is significant, because only a few weeks earlier, during the closing days of the State Legislature, Governor Rockefeller had turned down a similar request made by a delegation from the New York State Conference asking support of the pending Metcalf-Baker Bill, a fair housing measure similar to the New York City law.

Governor Rockefeller also spoke out strongly against segregation and discrimination in other areas of life.

An unusual feature of the Convention on Tuesday evening was the drama "Fifty Steps Toward Freedom," written by William Branch, directed by Dick Campbell, and narrated by Broadway actor Ozzie Davis, which depicted historic scenes from NAACP history.

STIRRING ADDRESSES

Stirring addresses on Wednesday evening, July 15, were given by several outstanding churchmen, including Bishop William J. Walls, senior bishop AME Zion Church; Dr. William Holmes Borders, president Fraternal Council of Negro Churches and pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist Church, Atlanta, Georgia; Bishop George W. Baber, president, Council of Bishops, AME Church; Bishop B. Julian Smith, presiding bishop, CME Church.

The feature of the evening was a report of $45,000 raised by churches throughout the nation in response to an appeal that had been made by presiding officer, Dr. J. Raymond Henderson, pastor, Second Baptist Church, Los Angeles, California. Dr. Henderson, whose church donated $11,000, originated the fund-raising

Cecil Layne

FACING THE ISSUES—*Participants in WRCA telecast kicking off 50th anniversary NAACP convention in New York City are (from L) executive secretary Roy Wilkins, Congressman Emanuel Celler (D, Brooklyn), UN under secretary Dr. Ralph Bunche, Senator Kenneth Keating (R, N. Y.), and Jackie Robinson. BOTTOM: NAACP officers Roy Wilkins (L) and Arthur Spingarn (R), president, welcome African leaders Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, premier Eastern Nigeria, and Dalle Telli (2nd from R), ambassador of the Republic of Guinea, to 50th annual convention.*

project and traveled all over the country in its behalf.

The annual Freedom Fund Dinner, held Thursday, July 16, in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, was attended by 1,500 NAACP workers and members. Addresses were given by Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund Inc., and Hon. Elmer A. Carter, chairman, New York State Committee Against Discrimination. Other speakers included Roy Wilkins, Mrs. Margurite Belafonte and Jackie Robinson, co-chairmen, National Freedom Fund Campaign, and Kivie Kaplan, life membership chairman.

The Thalheimer Awards, given annually to branches for outstanding achievements during the previous year and citations for publication of branch bulletins and newsletters, were presented by Judge Hubert T. Delany, chairman, committee on branches, National Board of Directors.

Mr. Marshall, in his address,

MEMBERS *of the executive committee of the Fort Worth-Tarrant County, Texas, branch receive their NAACP life membership plaque: (from L), Mrs. F. M. Williams, Dr. George Flemmings, R. J. Diamond, Attorney Clifford Davis; (rear), Gran McGregor, Mrs. Thelma Thornton, and Ernest Payne.*

Littlejohn Studio

broadcast by CBS radio, coast-to-coast, reviewed the fifty-year struggle by NAACP lawyers to obtain justice in the courts. He observed that the important significance of legal victories "in all the cases which secured due process of law for Negro defendants" is that these victories "not only protected Negro defendants but have been cited and used repeatedly in state after state to guarantee due process to defendants who are not Negroes." Marshall paid tribute to the efforts in earlier years of Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the NAACP, who, as a volunteer chairman of the Legal Redress Committee, obtained the services of outstanding lawyers, such as Moorefield Storey and Louis Marshall, to join him in handling NAACP litigation without fee. "This type of expert legal talent and enlightened legal action created a national respect for the NAACP which makes it possible for us to operate as we do today," the prominent civil rights attorney said. "All in all, therefore, in so far as the legal work is concerned, I dare say the NAACP will forever be more indebted to Arthur B. Spingarn and Charles H. Houston than any of the other individual lawyers," Mr. Marshall said.

SAGE REMARKS

In concluding, Mr. Marshall sagely remarked: "In truth, we in the NAACP and all other fair-minded people who are interested in democracy, realize that while what we are doing can be interpreted as benefitting Negroes, as such, actually it is in the interest of our government and democracy in general. We are, therefore, proud to take a back seat and let our government, through its Information Service, and its Foreign Service quote case after case won by the NAACP as examples of how right and decent our government is. . . ."

Four thousand persons, the largest to attend an evening session, were present to hear two of America's outstanding ministers: Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Central State College, Ohio; and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Montgomery, Alabama, protest leader.

Dr. Wesley listed the thought patterns concerning the Negro from the earliest periods in American life down to the present day. "The achievement of Negro Americans as a population group has been made in spite of inadequate backgrounds," he said. He then demonstrated how concepts of Negro inferiority based both upon the slave system and its aftermath, which are accepted as fixed and unchanging absolutes, have been built into the thought pattern of the American people. Not only physical differences, but also mental capacities and attainments were subjected to investigation. Statistics as to disease, crime, delinquency and illegitimacy were used to prove mental and moral inabilities and lesser attainments for Negroes.

Dr. Wesley suggested four remedial measures to be used in attacks upon American stereotypes about the Negro:

First, "let us exert every effort to overcome the background misconceptions about Negroes; secondly, conduct "campaigns to eliminate the objectionable traits in Negroes which arouse opposition from others. In nearly all cases where Negroes have

manifested modest being and good manners, community relationships have been generally helped. On the contrary, exhibitionism, boisterousness in voice as well as in action are offttimes resented. Cultured persons, whoever they are, object to the overt exhibitions which occur in public places." Work must be done among youth "for higher standards of courtesy, ethics, morality, the reduction of vulgarity, coarseness, blasphemy, and the increase of personal culture and cultural appreciation of the best. Thirdly, "become active in publicizing the facts which are creditable to Negro-Americans." Fourthly, work for "higher scholarship and achievement on the part of youth."

The eloquent Dr. King was at his best on Friday evening, July 17, when he paid tribute to the youth leaders of Oklahoma, Kansas and Virginia while citing their achievements. He said that these young people were being honored because of their "quiet yet intrepid courage"; that "through their powerful positive action these young people have made it palpably clear that segregation is a moral and social evil that they will never passively accept."

Dr. King, apparently mindful of the recent controversial Robert Williams case, also explained his attitude toward violence:

> We all realize that there will probably be some sporadic violence during this period of transition, and people will naturally seek to protect their property and person, but for the Negro to privately or publicly call for retaliatory violence as a strategy during this

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TWO LIFE MEMBERSHIPS—*Mrs. Elizabeth Oveide (L) of the Media, Pennsylvania, branch hands a check to her daughter Mrs. Mary Edwards, chairman of the branch life membership committee, to become first NAACP life member in the branch. Others pictured are James Austin, Clifford Moat, Percy O. Batipps, Sr., branch president, and Mrs. India Lee, whose personal donation made it possible for the branch to take out an NAACP life membership.*

F. P. Zimmerman

period would be the gravest tragedy that could befall us. It would be most impractical. Many of our oppressors would be more than happy for us to turn to violence. It would give them an opportunity to wipe out many innocent Negroes under the pretence that they were inciting a riot. . . .

The closing rally at the Polo Grounds, despite threatening weather, drew a crowd of 23,000 who sat through intermittent showers to hear a galaxy of outstanding speakers from Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, premier of Eastern Nigeria; Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Roy Wilkins, Congressman Adam Clayton Powell and Jackie Robinson, to Mayor Robert F. Wagner. Music for the occasion was furnished by the popular gospel soloist Mahalia Jackson.

Wilkins called on the delegates to increase registration and voting and promised that the NAACP will talk "to senators and congressmen and to those men who seek the nomination for the Presidency and the Vice-Presidency. We will be heard at the nominating conventions next summer in Los Angeles and in Chicago."

ASSOCIATION PRAISED

Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe praised the Association and said that it had been an inspiration to him and his colleagues in their struggles for national independence.

Another speaker at the closing rally was Harlem's fiery Congressman Adam Clayton Powell who urged Negro leaders to pay more attention to discrimination and segregation in the North.

Dr. Ralph Bunche, who introduced Dr. Azikiwe, said that "racial segregation in all its guises must go, and completely; in Biloxi as well as New York City. Dr. Bunche was roundly applauded because of his recent bout with jim-crow at the West Side Tennis Club in Forest Hills, which had denied membership to his son. "In my thinking," he said, "there is no discrimination arising out of racial or religious prejudice, which should ever be tolerated."

Other speakers included Jackie Robinson; the Most Reverend John J. MacGuire, auxiliary bishop and vicar-general of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York; Rabbi Max Davidson, president of the Synagogue Council of America; the Rev. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake of the United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.; and Ambassador Diallo Telli of the Republic of Guinea.

CONVENTION WORKSHOPS

Participants in the housing workshop on Tuesday morning, July 14, included Charles Abrams, former commissioner, New York State Commission Against Discrimination and Dr. Robert C. Weaver, housing consultant and former New York rent administrator and member of the NAACP National Board of Directors. Others were Dr. Frank Horne, executive director, Mayor's Committee on Inter-Committee Relations; Madison S. Jones, race relations consultant, New York City Housing Authority; and Jack E. Wood, housing secretary of the NAACP.

Dr. Weaver said that though racial residential patterns vary from city to city, the NAACP policy on housing is clear: "We oppose forced residential segregation and we stand for open occupancy."

Charles Abrams, former chairman of the New York State Commission

Against Discrimination, said that "the most critical aspect of the civil rights question was the place of 'law' as an instrument for protecting civil rights and liberties."

The Tuesday afternoon workshop, "Equal Justice Under Law," featured addresses by United States Senator Hugh Scott, Republican of Pennsylvania, and Attorney Oliver W. Hill, Richmond, Virginia, chairman, Legal Redress Committee of the Virginia State Conference. Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago, Illinois, a member of the National Board of Directors, presided.

Attorney Hill derided those who say "we are moving too fast" and pointed to the fact that the first suit "by a Negro to secure desegregated public school education was instituted more than a hundred and ten years ago."

Attorney Hill also suggested that Negroes try to communicate with the segregationists through pamphlets and leaflets, thus factually refuting their propaganda. . . .

POLITICS AND CIVIL RIGHTS

Featured speaker in the workshop on "Politics and Civil Rights," Wednesday morning, was Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota. The session was presided over by Attorney Robert Franklin, president of the Ohio State Conference and the Hon. Theodore M. Berry, Cincinnati, member of the NAACP National Board of Directors. Other participants included Richard C. Scammon, director of elections research, Governmental Affairs Institute; Herbert Tucker, Boston, Massachusetts; Arnold Aronson, New York, Clarence Mitchell, Washington, D. C., and Harry Cole, Baltimore, Maryland.

Senator Humphrey, on whose availability for the presidency there was wide speculation, pleased the delegates with a hard-hitting speech in full support of civil rights.

Clarence Mitchell, the Association's hard-working lobbyist, also spoke at the session and charged that congressional opponents of civil-rights legislation "keep segregation alive, healthy, fat and sassy."

Walter P. Reuther, president, United Automobile Workers, AFL-CIO; A. Philip Randolph, president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL-CIO; and Morris Iushewitz, secretary, Central Trades and Labor Council of New York, were the principal speakers Wednesday afternoon at the plenary session on "organized labor and the NAACP."

Mr. Reuther said that the civil rights issue "can be America democracy's Achilles heel in Asia and Africa where the great millions of the human family live and they are looking at America and they are not going to judge the worth of American democracy by the brightness of the chrome on our new Cadillacs. We are going to be judged by what we do in a practical way to translate into practical terms in the lives of people these noble professions that we talk about on the fourth of July."

PUBLIC RELATIONS

The importance of using public relations and communication techniques in the battle for men's mind to accomplish NAACP objectives was discussed at a plenary workshop Thursday morning by three experts in the field: Marion Wright, Linville,

N. C., vice-president, Southern Regional Council; Harold L. Oram, New York, N. Y., president Oram Associates; and the Association's public relations director, Henry Lee Moon.

Mr. Wright warned of the attempt by Southern segregationists to spread their propaganda in the North, "proclaiming that desegregation is a Communist device and that the Supreme Court is a tool of Moscow." The Southern story is presented through radio, full page "ads" and speeches, seeking northern aid in southern denial of constitutional rights.

Mr. Oram said that NAACP leaders must call things by their right names and "have the numbers and the money to do the public relations job that is required."

Friday afternoon's workshop on the "Efficient Conduct of Branch Business' brought together NAACP leaders Mrs. Lucinda Gordon, Milwaukee; Florence V. Lucas, president, Jamaica, N. Y., branch; Theodore Jones, president Chicago branch; Barbee W. Durham, executive secretary, Columbus, Ohio; Arthur Johnson, Hartford, Connecticut; Chester I. Lewis, Wichita, Kansas; and Mrs. Marion Jordon, Pittsburgh.

Three business sessions of the Convention—Monday afternoon, at which the convention was organized; Friday and Saturday morning legislative sessions—were charged with excitement because of the Robert Williams case and an appeal from the decision of the National Board chartering a branch in the Department of Welfare, the election of members of the National Nominating Committee and the Procedure Committee, as well as selection of the time and place of the 1961 convention, and adoption of resolutions.

WILLIAMS CASE

At the organization session Monday afternoon, presided over by Attorney Jawn L. Sandifer, chairman legal redress committee, New York State Conference of Branches, it was announced by the chairman that because of the interest in the Williams case (disciplining by the National Board of Directors on June 8 of Robert F. Williams for making a statement advocating violence) that Mr. Williams had been advised to present his appeal to the Resolutions Committee and the Convention would have an opportunity to take action at one of the legislative sessions when the Resolutions Committee presents its report.

Mr. Williams was given a hearing before the full Resolutions Committee on Thursday morning. Bishop Stephen G. Spottswood, AME Zion Church, Washington, presided over the hearing. Mr. Williams' case was presented by his attorney Conrad Lynn. General Counsel Robert F. Carter appeared for the Association. Mr. Williams also testified in his own behalf.

At the legislative session Friday morning, the Convention unanimously adopted the "Preamble" to the Resolutions Committee's report in which there appeared a strong statement reaffirming the Association's program of "seeking to secure our goal through lawful means." The resolution further stated:

We abhor violence. We reject violence as a way to achieve any of the objectives which we and other fair-

minded people seek for all Americans without regard to race or color. In rejecting violence, we do not deny but reaffirm the right of individual and collective self-defense against unlawful assaults.

The NAACP has consistently over the years supported this right by defending those who have exercised the right of self-defense particularly in the Arkansas Riot Case, the Sweet Case in Detroit, the Columbia, Tenn., Riot cases and the Ingram case in Georgia.

Having adopted this reaffirmation of basic policy, the Convention next considered the report of its Resolution Committee on the Williams case.

The Resolutions Committee reported that in a unanimous opinion it found:

That the findings by the Committee on Branches adopted unanimously by the Board of Directors after full and fair hearing at which Mr. Williams, his counsel and witnesses were present, established that the statements made by Mr .Williams were not disassociated from his position as president of the NAACP branch and that at the time and circumstance of their utterance

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MRS. FRANK PRESTON, *president Youngstown, Ohio, Civic League, presents branch president Nathaniel Lee a $250 NAACP life membership subscription check in the presence of Club officers Mrs. Catherine Giddens (L) and Mrs. Almeda Dodson.*

suggested violence as a means of redress of wrongs and not in self-defense of rights of person or property.

That the findings and conclusions adopted by the Board of Directors were in all particulars in accordance with procedures and policies established by the Association.

It is therefore recommended that the request of Robert F. Williams for rescission of the action of the Board of Directors by this Convention be denied.

During the two-hour debate, presided over by Attorney Oliver W. Hill of Richmond, Virginia, substituting for Judge Carol R. Johnson, who was ill, twenty-nine delegates spoke—twenty-one for the motion and eight against, including Robert Williams.

Mrs. Bates made an eloquent appeal to the convention to sustain the Board of Directors. She pointed to the attacks made upon her home in Little Rock and the efforts of segregationists to destroy the NAACP. She told of seeing Williams at a street corner meeting in Harlem attacking the NAACP. The Williams' statement would provide material for racist groups, she said.

Speaker after speaker from the South, as well as atorneys engaged in school desegregation battles, pointed out the folly of Mr. Williams' intemperate statement and urged upholding the suspension.

Williams, in an impassioned appeal, asked the delegates "not to come crawling to these whites on your hands and knees and make me a sacrificial lamb."

Voting under the unit rule, a rule agreed upon by the seven regions to the effect that the majority of votes on any proposition would be cast as a unit, the convention adopted unanimously by 781 to 0, the report of the Resolutions Committee denying recission of the suspension. Press accounts stated that 17 voted against the motion, but the correct tally recorded a unanimous vote against Williams.

Williams later announced in the press that he would not appeal to the Courts as had been intimated earlier by his supporters.

The Convention dealt with another controversial issue, that of chartering additional branches in a single city, by recommending to the Board of Directors "that a prompt and full study be made of all aspects of the problems and benefits involved in the establishment of branches or other units of the Association within the same geographical areas and in other organizations, including multiple branches already created."

The delegates elected four members to the seven-man National Nominating Committee: Joshua Thompson, Ambler, Pennsylvania; Edward M. Turner, Detroit; Evelyn Roberts, St. Louis, Missouri; and Robert D. Robertson, Norfolk, Virginia. Named to the committee by the Board were Dr. Harry Greene, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Dr. Nathan K. Christopher, Cleveland, Ohio; and Dr. George D. Flemmings, Fort Worth, Texas.

A Convention Procedure Committee to prepare rules for the next convention was elected: Mrs. Mabel Robinson, Madison, New Jersey; Maude Alice Lee, Gary, Indiana; and Dr. B. E. Murph, Laurel, Mississippi.

The next convention, the fifty-first, will be held in St. Paul, Minnesota.

The American Negro in College, 1958-1959

IN this, its forty-eight annual educational number, *The Crisis* once more presents only a partial picture of the Negro student in college and of the 1959 Negro college graduate. Since "mixed schools" no longer keep records of their students by race, this survey includes information from Negro institutions only. We have to depend, we must repeat, upon volunteer information from registrars and individuals, since we have no staff to pursue statistics down to the last graduate. Many graduates themselves prefer not to be counted, and many do not send in their information or photographs until after the educational number has been published. Many institutions likewise, as in previous years, do not return our questionnaires.

Figures collected by *The Crisis* indicate a total enrollment of 61,680 students in the 56 institutions reporting. Last year the figure was 53,273 for the fifty-two reporting institutions. Last year, however, Howard, the largest Negro institution, did not report. Of this total, 56,831 are undergraduate and 2,928 graduate students. Of the students who graduated, 6,725 received various types of bachelor's degrees; 487, various types of master's degrees. Only seven Ph. D.'s and one Ed. D. were reported to *The Crisis*.

Tuskegee graduated 15 D.V.M.'s; Howard, 75 M.D.'s, 42 D.D.S.'s and three Ph. D.'s in chemistry. Meharry graduated 67 M.D.'s, five with diplomas in dental hygiene, and five with certificates in medical technology.

Howard heads the list in total number of students enrolled, 5,959; Southern University is second with 4,384; Tuskegee third with 3,945; and Florida A&M fourth with 3,133.

Detailed information about honor graduates and statistics:

Howard University reports the following honor graduates: Ella Grey Mizzell, B. A. summa cum laude, history; Paul Lawrence Brown, B. S. summa cum laude, physics; and James

Wallace Breedlove, B. S. summa cum laude, electrical engineering. Howard conferred honorary degrees upon Henry Joel Cadbury, D.H.L.; Lloyd Augustus Hall, Sc. D.; Dorothy Maynor, D. Mus.; and Tom Mboya, LL. D.

Lucretia del Johnson was a summa cum laude graduate at Southern University and A&M College, and graduating magna cum laude were Lillie Myles, Mildred Goudeau, Geraldine Reed, Harold Brown, Dennis Derouen, David Dunbar, Ann Richard, Birdell Thibodeaux, Lela Harrison, May Katheryn Hill, and Gerland Van Buren.

Jacqueline LaJuana Quinn was highest honor graduate at Tuskegee and Lucius Wyatt at Florida A&M University. Other graduates with high honors at Florida A&M were Marvin Davies, Paschal Jay Collins, Robert Joseph, Beverly McGowan, Shirley Washington, and James Rhodes.

Joe Jewel Cramer was a summa cum laude graduate at Texas Southern and Helen Bailey the highest honor graduate at West Virginia State.

Maurice Gilbert Robinson was highest honor graduate at Morgan State. Miss Maurice Carter, summa cum laude, and Gwendolyn Love, magna cum laude, were highest honor graduates at Prairie View A&M. Highest honor graduates at Virginia State were LaVerne Valentine and Jean Louise Beck.

William Oliver Jones was highest honor graduate at South Carolina State; John Jordan, magna cum laude at Central State; and Ulysses Hunter, summa cum laude, and Lottie Thomas, magna cum laude, at Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College (Pine Bluff, Arkansas).

Lestrod Davis was highest honor graduate at Hampton Institute, Dorothy Walker at Jackson State, and Albert José Jones at District of Columbia Teachers College.

Aston Parchment graduated maxima cum laude from Xavier and Legora Peterson magna cum laude from Philander Smith. Miss Peterson was included in "Who's Who among Students in American Colleges and Universities," was elected a member of Alpha Kappa Mu National Honor Society and a member of the Pan Hellenic Council.

Pearlie Ball graduated magna cum laude in sociology from Virginia Union. Highest honor graduate at Dillard was Gwendolyn Manning; at Savannah State, Evelyn Davis; at Winston-Salem Teachers, Herbert Conaway; and at Morris Brown, Virginia Ross.

Johnson C. Smith reports the following honor graduates, and in the order named: Katie Barksdale, summa cum laude; Lillian Dixon, summa cum laude; Yvonne Blocker, magna cum laude; and Ralph Turner, cum laude.

Sandra Lovinggood was highest honor graduate at Clark and Joseph Patterson at Morehouse. Oretha Kenly, a B. A. majoring in English was first honor graduate, cum laude, at Allen; Meada Gibbs, a B. S. majoring in business education and business administration was Allen's second honor, cum laude, graduate.

Mrs. Ruby Bryant was highest honor graduate at Alcorn and Juanita Woodson at Albany State.

Highest honor graduate at State Teachers College (Cheyney, Pennsylvania) was Mrs. Florence Whitney, with Eleanor Moore a very close competitor, receiving honorable mention. Incidentally, State Teachers College now has an interracial enrollment, although the student body is predominantly Negro. The college graduated one white student this year.

Ann Miller graduated summa cum laude from Fayetteville State; Louise Covington, magna cum laude. William Brown was highest honor graduate at Kentucky State and Mrs. Helen Sneed at Shaw.

Highest honor graduate at Bethune-Cookman was Orion Copeland; at Edward Waters, Arrelia Mangram; at

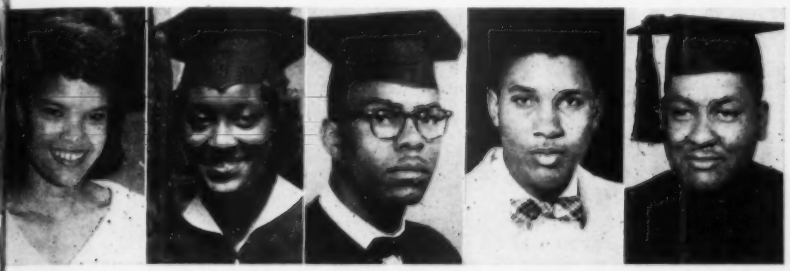
Dorothy Peoples
Honors
Morgan

William Jones
Highest honors
S. C. State

Joe Cramer
Summa cum laude
Texas Southern

Albert Jones
Honors
D.C. Teachers

Orion Copeland
Highest honors
Bethune-Cookman



Josephine Raiford
Highest honors
Bennett

Mrs. Helen Sneed
Highest honors
Shaw

Eddie Ellison
Honors
Butler

Robert Herbin
Cum laude
A&T, Greensboro

Harold Cox
Summa cum laude
American Bapt.

Pearlie Ball
Magna cum laude
Va. Union

Ann Miller
Summa cum laude
Fayetteville

Kathaleen Strong
Highest honors
Stillman

Maurice Robinson
Highest honors
Morgan

Joseph Patterson
Highest honors
Morehouse

Benedict, Mrs. Arthuree Loney Ricks, magna cum laude; at Knoxville, Dessa Blair; at Wiley, Maxine Carter; and at Livingstone, Jean Lofton.

Mable T. Garner was highest honor graduate from the school of medicine at Meharry and Datie Caruthers the highest honor graduate from the school of nursing. Nedra Jennings and Clara Mitchell were highest honor graduates at Huston-Tillotson. Two students tied for first place at Bennett, thus giving the college two valedictorians: Jamesena Chalmers and Josephine Anne Raiford. Highest honors at Maryland State went to Cleotha Payna Lucas.

Highest honors at Stillman went to Kathaleen Strong, magna cum laude; at Paine, to Robert Sanders; at Lincoln (Penn.), to Chapman Whitfield Bouldin, Jr.; at Claflin, to Leslie H. McIver, summa cuma laude; at Delaware State (Dover), to Parthenia Downing; at Jarvis Christian, to Lorene Barnes, magna cum laude, and Royaline Battle, cum laude; and at Barber-Scotia, to Nancy Lee Thompson, summa cum laude.

Shorter College, which is a two-year college, had no graduates at the bachelor's level; but does report 40 students as receiving the A.A. degree.

Jane Cardwell was highest honor graduate at Morristown Normal and Industrial College, Eddie Ellison at Butler, and Perry Bronson at Gammon Theological Seminary.

Highest honor graduates reported by American Baptist Theological Seminary are Henry Nicholoson, magna cum laude; Harold Cox, summa cum laude; and Obie Rush, cum laude. Of the 18 bachelor's degrees awarded by American Baptist 2 were B. T.'s, 13 B. A.'s, one B. R. E., and 2 Associate in Religious Education.

Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina (Greensboro) reports the following ranking graduates: Pearl Cunningham, summa cum laude; Robert Herbin, cum laude; and Verable McCloud, summa cum laude. All three students were very active in extra-curricular activities.

Ernest C. Tate, who did his undergraduate work at Atlanta University and earned his M. A. degree at New York University, received his Ph. D. degree in English, with honors, from New York University on February 24, 1959. Dr. Tate is chairman of the English department at Washington High School in Atlanta, Georgia, and he is also instructor in the humanities and public speaking at Morris Brown College.

Joseph L. Knuckles, for the past three years an instructor in biology at Fayetteville State, became Dr. Knuckles when on June 14 the University of Connecticut formally conferred upon him the degree of Ph. D. in parasitology. Dr. Knuckles holds membership in both the Beta Kappa Chi Honor Society and in Sigma Xi National Research Society. He also holds B. S. and M. S. degrees from North Carolina College at Durham.

The Reverend Moses N. DeLaney, asociate professor of religion and philosophy at Shaw, was awarded a Ph. D. degree on June 8 at the ninety-second commencement exercises of Drew University, Madison, New Jersey. Dr. DeLaney did his undergraduate work at Morehouse and his theological work at the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School. He holds an M. A. degree also from Drew.

Betty Lou Burleigh, youth representative on the national board of the NAACP and past president of the University of Pittsburgh NAACP college chapter, was graduated magna cum laude from the University of Pittsburgh in June. She has been awarded a National Defense Education Act Fellowship for three years of graduate study leading to the doctorate. She plans to study anthropology at the University of Washington in Seattle, specializing in African studies.

Mrs. Ruby Bryant
Honors
Alcorn

Maurice Carter
Summa cum laude
Prairie View

Nedra Jennings
Honors
Huston-Tillotson

G. M. Manning
Honors
Dillard

Parthenia Downing
Honors
Delaware State

Nancy Thompson
Summa cum laude
Barber-Scotia

Cleotha Lucas
Honors
Maryland State

John Jordan
Magna cum laude
Central State

AlfredStanley
Honors
Talladega

Jean Beck
Highest honors
Virginia State

Marvin Davies
Honors
Florida A&M

Lucius Wyatt
Highest honors
Florida A&M

Henry Nicholson
Magna cum laude
American Baptist

Virginia Ross
Honors
Morris Brown

Allen Brown
Honors
Kentucky State

Barbara Ann Johnson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Johnson of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was one of the top graduates (she graduated in the top third of her class) of the Lansdowne High School in Philadelphia.

Honor graduates from Talladega are Marva Ruth Harris, Alfred K. Stanley, and Effie Dean Taylor.

Fisk University reports the following graduates: Louise Atkinson, Phi Beta Kappa; Esther Langston, Phi Beta Kappa; and Louise Jefferson, summa cum laude; Maisie Guscott, Phi Beta Kappa; Thomas Rozzell, Beta Kappa Chi; Shirley Reddick, and Elaine Stone, magna cum laude; Carmelita Stennis, Mary Reid, and Elizabeth Roddy, cum laude.

SCORES IN DEBATING TOURNAMENT—*Suzanne Brooks of Regina High School, Washington, D. C., receives two trophies from Rev. Robert Pollava of Loyola Academy, Chicago, Illinois, one for herself and one for her school, after she won the competition for original oratory at the eighth annual tournament of the National Catholic Forensic League.*

Jacqueline Quinn
Highest honors
Tuskegee

Gerald Van Buren
Magna cum laude
Southern

Eva Covington
Magna cum laude
Fayetteville

Jamesena Chalmers
Honors
Bennett

Lottie Thomas
Honors
A&M Pine Bluff

Jane Cardwell
Honors
Morristown

Mary Dixon
Cumma cum laude
Johnson C. Smith

Royaline Battle
Cum laude
Jarvis Christian

Mildred Goudeau
Magna cum laude
Southern

Yvonne Blocker
Magna cum laude
Johnson C. Smith

Myrtle Atkinson
Summa cum laude
Fisk

Carmelita Stennis
Cum laude
Fisk

Esther Langston
Summa cum laude
Fisk

Ann Reddix
Magna cum laude
Fisk

Carol Stone
Magna cum laude
Fisk

RalphTurner
Cum laude
Shaw

Verable McCloud
Summa cum laude
A&T Greensboro

Maxine Carter
Honors
Wiley

Geraldine Reed
Magna cum laude
Southern

Dorothy Walker
Highest honors
Jackson State

Joseph Knuckles
Ph.D.
U. of Conn.

Pearl Cunningham
Summa cum laude
A&T Greensboro

Ulysses Hunter
Honors
A&M Pine Bluff

May Hill
Magna cum laude
Southern

Lucretia-del Johns
Honors
Southern

Oswald Bronson
Honors
Gammon

Katie Barksdale
Summa cum laude
Johnson C. Smith

Paschal Collins
Honors
Florida A&M

Dessa Blair
Honors
Knoxville

Marva Harris
Honors
Talladega

Lorene Barnes
Magna cum laude
Jarvis Christian

Robert Sanders
Honors
Paine

Effie Tyler
Honors
Talladega

Clara Mitchell
Honors
Huston Tillotson

Gwendolyn Love
Magna cum laude
Prairie View

Lela Harrison
Magna cum laude
Southern

Beverly McGowan
Honors
Florida A&M

Juanita Woodson
Honors
Albany State

Robert Joseph
Honors
Florida A&M

Ann Richard
Magna cum laude
Southern

Dr. Ernest Tate
Ph.D.
N. Y. Univ.

Obie Rush
Cum laude
American Baptist

Legora Peterson
Honors
PhilanderSmith

Leslie McIver
Honors
Claflin

Jean Lofton
Honors
Livingstone

STATISTICS

ENROLLMENT

School	*Total*	*Under-Grad.*	*Graduate*	*Bachelors'*	*Masters'*
Howard U.	5959	4027	585	403	105
Southern	4384	4116	268	411	9
Tuskegee	3945	3765	180	185	6
Florida A&M	3133	2807	326	399	153
Texas Southern	2867	2557	310	161	31
West Virginia State	2751	2751	.....	121	.....
Prairie View	2719	2557	162	220	21
Morgan State	2551	2551	.....	247	.....
Virginia State	2172[1]	2097[1]	75	219[1]	18
S. Carolina State	1417	1153	264	147	87
Central State	1311	1311	.....	148	.....
Pine Bluff A&M	1275	1275	.....	248	.....
Hampton	1263	1185	78	197	18
Jackson State	1221	1152	69	339	5
D. C. Teachers College	1164	825	339	112	.....
Xavier	1073	1018	55	177	19
Philander Smith	992	992	.....	81	.....
Virginia Union	986	951	35	148	.....
Dillard	975	975	.....	143	.....
Savannah State	924	924	.....	81	.....
Winston-Salem	923	923	.....	147	.....
Morris Brown	896	896	.....	118	.....
Johnson C. Smith	847	847	.....	112	.....
Clark	822	822	.....	101	.....
Allen	816	810	6	111	.....
Morehouse	756	748	8	102	.....
Fisk	739	697	42	141	13
Alcorn	729	729	.....	102	.....
Albany State	707	707	.....	63	.....
Cheyney	707	707	.....	124	.....
Fayetteville State	641	641	.....	100	.....
Kentucky State	620	620	.....	90	.....
Shaw	615	593	22	86	.....
Bethune-Cookman	609	609	.....	131	.....
Edward Waters	588	588	.....	54	.....
Benedict	574	560	14	113	.....
Knoxville College	559	559	.....	58	.....
Wiley	532	532	.....	42	.....
Livingstone	514	514	.....	65	.....
Meharry[2]	500	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] This figure includes the Norfolk Division at Norfolk, Virginia.
[2] Meharry is a professional school. Breakdown at page 421.

ENROLLMENT (*Continued*)

School	*Total*	*Under-Grad.*	*Graduate*	*Bachelors'*	*Masters'*
Huston-Tillotson	489	489	.....	52	.....
Bennett	480	480	.....	83	.....
Maryland State	469	469	.....	53	.....
Stillman	412	412	.....	47	.....
Paine	391	391	.....	27	.....
Lincoln (Pa.)	340	340	.....	67	.....
Talladega	338	338	.....	58	.....
Claflin	336	336	.....	68	.....
Delaware State	329	329	.....	37	.....
Jarvis Christian	241	241	.....	24	.....
Barber-Scotia	240	240	.....	48	.....
Shorter College	230	230	.....	.....	.....
Morristown N&I	223	223	.....	41	.....
Butler	222	222	.....	30	.....
Gammon Theological	90	.....	90	27	2
American Baptist	74	.....	.....	16	.....
Total	61,680	56,831	2,928	6,725	487

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Degree	*No. Conferred*
Doctor of Veterinary Medicine	15

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE

Doctor of Medicine	67
Diploma in Dental Hygiene	5
Certificate in Medical Technology	5
Total	77

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Moses N. DeLaney	Drew University
Joseph L. Knuckles	U. of Connecticut
T. M. A. Samkange	U. of Indiana
Ernest C. Tate	New York University

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Degree	*No. Conferred*
Doctor of Medicine	75
Doctor of Dental Surgery	42

Degree	*No. Conferred*
Doctor of Philosophy (In Chemistry)	3
Total	120

DOCTOR OF EDUCATION

Mrs. Theresa K. Brown ..... New York University

HONORARY DEGREES

School	*Degree*	*Number Conferred*
Howard University	Doctor of Humane Letters	1
	Doctor of Science	1
	Doctor of Music	1
	Doctor of Laws	1
Morgan State College	Doctor of Laws	4
Virginia State College	Doctor of Humanities	2
	Doctor of Science	1
	Doctor of Laws	1
Central State College	Doctor of Business Administration	1
	Doctor of Divinity	1
	Doctor of Humane Letters	1
	Doctor of Laws	1
Philander Smith College	Doctor of Divinity	2
Virginia Union University	Doctor of Divinity	2
Morris Brown College	Doctor of Laws	3
Johnson C. Smith University	Doctor of Science	1
	Doctor of Laws	2
	Doctor of Divinity	2
Clark College	Doctor of Letters	1
	Doctor of Humanities	2
	Doctor of Humane Letters	1
	Doctor of Laws	2
Allen University	Doctor of Divinity	2
	Doctor of Laws	2
	Doctor of Humanities	1
Morehouse College	Doctor of Divinity	1
	Doctor of Humane Letters	1
	Doctor of Laws	1
Shaw University	Doctor of Divinity	3
Edward Waters College	Doctor of Divinity	3
Benedict College	Doctor of Divinity	3
	Doctor of Pedagogy	1
Knoxville College	Doctor of Laws	1
	Doctor of Humanities	1

HONORARY DEGREES (Continued)

Livingstone College	Doctor of Divinity	2
	Doctor of Laws	1
Lincoln University (Pa.)	Master of Arts in Pedagogy	1
	Doctor of Humane Letters	2
	Doctor of Laws	2
Claflin College	Doctor of Letters	1
	Doctor of Humane Letters	1
Delaware State College	Doctor of Laws	1
Gammon Theological Seminary	Doctor of Divinity	2
	Total	67

Grand total of graduates, including all degrees both earned and honorary, as well as miscellaneous diplomas and certificates....7,496

Harris

SIX MEMBERS *of the Century Club of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: (seated from L), Virginia Valentine, and William Frederick, tri-boro leaders; Matthew Moore, campaign membership co-chairman; Dorothea Merchant, campaign director; (standing), Theodore Jones, champion Club member, and Gaines Bradford, campaign membership co-chairman. This Club has contributed more than $1,500 to the NAACP and added some Association 1060 members.*

Editorials

REFLECTIONS ON LITTLE ROCK

THE return of Negroes to Central High School proceeded smoothly despite the opposition of a few diehard segregationists. Three Negro girls were also enrolled, without incident, in the Hall High School, which marked desegregation of the second of the city's four senior high schools. Little Rock school board members said that the atmosphere in the schools "couldn't have been more normal under the circumstances," but the board later added, "any circumstances."

One irreconcilable segregationist, Attorney John A. McLeod, Jr., invoked Act No. 7 (House Bill No. 5) of the 1958 Extraordinary Session of the Arkansas General Assembly, a virtually unknown statute, to keep his daughter from having to study with Negroes. This law, approved on September 12, 1958, provides for the setting up of separate classes for white and Negro students "under certain conditions." Attorney McLeod actually wants segregated classes within an integrated school. This desire is at best a counsel of defeat, and it is time that he realizes the fact that integrated schools, even in Little Rock, are here to stay. If there are segregated classes, the NAACP will file suit. In the McLaurin versus the University of Oklahoma case, the United States Supreme Court ruled that once admitted to an integrated school a Negro could not be segregated within that school.

LITTLE ROCK became a world symbol of American cant and rancorous racism because of the word and strut of Governor Orval E. Faubus. His bellicose flourishes created the Little Rock imbroglio as well as the impression that Negroes were moving too fast in demanding integration. Actually, the Little Rock story goes back four years, to 1955, when a group of local Negro parents filed suit against the local school board demanding immediate integration. But the school officials had an integration plan of their own. Theirs was to begin in 1957 with the high schools and to extend over a period of approximately six years. In this way they felt they would be acting in conformity with the United States Supreme Court decision of May 31, 1955, which said that Southern states should proceed toward public school integration "with all deliberate speed."

When the school board planned to accept seventeen Negroes in 1957 among the 1,900 students at Central High, Governor Faubus started his hysterical whoopings about prevening row and rumpus and ordered out 270 National Guardsmen "to prevent disorder," but actually to keep Negro children from becoming students at a "white school." The whole world is familiar with the main sequence—President Eisenhower's ordering of the

327th Battle Group of the 101st Airborne Division to Little Rock, the harrassing of the Negro students and finally the expulsion of Minniejean Brown, the graduation of Ernest Green, the special session of the Arkansas legislature to pass anti-integration laws, Governor Faubus's closing of the four Little Rock high schools, invalidation of the state's anti-integration laws by a federal court.

LITTLE ROCK, it seems, has taught us several things. That Southern states must accept the implications of the United States Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954. That Negroes are not moving too fast when they ask for immediate integration: after four years, Little Rock's Negroes received only token integration. That the "private school plans" proved a failure: it was economically infeasible. That even the segregationists prefer some integration to no education. That closed schools damaged Little Rock's effort to attract new industry. That most of the public pother over integration was stirred up by rural outsiders rather than by the local burghers. That when local authorities enforce the law and the police "crack down" on segregative extremists schools can be desegragated.

Finally, we must not forget that desegration is still a live issue in Little Rock. 'Tis true that the militant segregationists were defeated, but they were not defeated by integrationists. They were defeated by people who had begun to show widespread impatience with closed schools and the attempted purging of Little Rock's teachers thought to be favorable to integration. The present victory has left most whites with mixed feelings; most Negroes, with disappointment.

SOUTH AFRICAN PEONAGE

WHEN AFRICANS are arrested for infraction of the pass laws (Africans are required to have ten passes)—which is a criminal offense—they are not charged but persuaded by the police that they can escape prosecution by "volunteering" for three to six months work on a private farm at ten cents a day. These "pass raids" always seem to coincide with the predictable seasonable labor requirements of the white farmers.

Once the Africans "volunteer" they are hauled away to work white farms from sunup to sundown under club-swinging boss boys. Beatings are a daily routine and the fatally flogged are buried on the farms in unmarked graves. The Nationalists have even persuaded white farmers to build private jails which the government then stocks with long-term prisoners. There are now nearly twenty of these jails.

This degradation of African labor is an inseparable part of *apartheid*, the effort of Afrikaners to maintain white supremacy at all costs. It deserves the condemnation of all right-thinking men.

Cecil Layne

DR. MYRA SHIMBERG, *director, Division of Employment and Rehabilitation, New York City Department of Welfare, receives NAACP life membership plaque from NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins during luncheon meeting of welfare center. The $500 NAACP life membership was one of six purchased by various New York City Welfare Centers during NAACP membership and fund-raising drive in which over $8,000 was raised. Melrose, Harlem, and Williamsburg Welfare Centers are paid up life members; Brownsville and the Bureau of Child Welfare, subscribing life members.*

Pierce & Son

ROY WILKINS, *executive secretary NAACP, happily receives a $500 check from Mrs. Lola Gee Mitchell of Columbus, Ohio, for her NAACP life membership.*

RANKING GRADUATES *of eight of the ten schools and colleges represented at Howard University's 91st annual commencement. They are (from L to R) Mrs. Julia Shelton, school of social work; Rudy Grant, school of law; Paul L. Brown, Jr., college of liberal arts; Arnold Felder, college of dentistry; Gus Roman, school of religion; James Breedlove, school of engineering and architecture; Peggy Bowman, school of music; and Gerald Thomson, college of medicine.*

KIVIE KAPLAN *of Boston, Massachusetts, and a co-chairman of the NAACP life membership committee, receives a Fellow's hood from Dr. Abram L. Sacher (L) of Brandeis University (Waltham, Massachusetts) during induction ceremonies at the annual banquet of the Fellows of Brandeis University held on June 6 on campus. Among the head table guests were (from L) General Yigael Yadin, noted Israeli archaeologist; Irving Kane of Cleveland, vice-chairman of the fellows; and Pierre Mendes France (far R), former premier of France.*

What the Branches Are Doing

Alaska: Mrs. Blanche L. McSmith, president of the ANCHORAGE branch, has been appointed by Governor William A. Egan, under the terms of a new law passed by the legislature before its adjournment on April 18, to the Alaska house of representatives to serve on an interim basis until the next session of the legislature in 1960. Mrs. McSmith succeeds John Rader, who resigned on April 27 to become Alaska attorney-general. She is the first Negro ever to serve in an Alaska legislature, alhtough not the first woman. She makes the fourth woman legislator now serving in the legislature. Her husband, an electrician, runs an electrical shop in Anchorage.

Mrs. McSmith says that her legislative plans call for introducing amendments to the civil-rights laws now on the books, strengthening present laws to include non-discrimination amendments in the fields of housing and employment, and the giving of vocational education to unskilled workers.

Arizona: Clifton P. Lander, president of the TUCSON branch, was guest speaker at a "Black and White Rabbit Night" held at the local Mountain View Presbyterian Church.

The branch observed "Freedom Sunday" on June 7 at the Mt. Calvary Baptist Church, with H. L. LaGrone, outstanding civic leader of Albuquerque, New Mexico, as the guest speaker.

California: Of the 108 school districts in LOS ANGELES COUNTY, only twelve hire Negroes, says the California Advisory Committee on Civil Rights. There are three reasons why no Negro teachers are hired:

CORRECTION — WASHINGTON BRANCH FF CONTRIBUTION

The Life Membership office wishes to correct an error made regarding the amount of life membership monies credited to the Washington, D. C., branch during the period January 1, 1959, to July 6, 1959. Our list in the 1959 Freedom Fund report, which was distributed at the 1959 FF Dinner at the Waldorf Astoria, credited the Washington, D. C., branch with a total of $960.00. This branch had actually remitted a total of $3,352.41 during this six month period. We wish to offer our apologies to the branch president, Rev. E. Franklin Jackson and his members for any embarrassment this error may have caused.

Cecil Layne

GEORGE ADAMS *(L), social investigator, Williamsburg Welfare Center, Brooklyn, N. Y., and John Morsell, assistant to NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins, display NAACP life membership plaque for the Welfare Center. Carolyn Murphy, administrator of the Williamsburg Welfare Center assists. Dr. Morsell presented the plaque at a recent NAACP luncheon. Mr. Adams served as chairman of the Welfare Center NAACP campaign during which members of the staff raised funds to purchase the NAACP life membership.*

no Negro pupils in the district, residents not ready to accept Negroes, and Negroes not considered if superior white candidates apply.

Illinois: The CHICAGO branch has recommended a four-point program, designed to ease tensions upon schools in communities where there is racial unrest, to school superintendent Benjamin Willis.

The branch has also called upon Superintendent Willis to investigate the "unsatisfactory" rating given a teacher who interceded on behalf of a Negro boy involved in a racial incident at the Harper High School. The rating of unsatisfactory came on the heels of general harrassment of the teacher, according to Rev. Carl Fuqua, branch executive secretary. The

teacher, Virgil Vogel, since he attempted to stop the attack upon the lone Negro boy at Harper High, has received profane telephone calls, had his car attacked, and other attempts made to intimidate him.

The Chicago branch paid the tuition of Melba Patillo, one of nine Negro children who had been integrated in Little Rock's Central High School in September, 1957, for two summer courses she took at the Hyde Park High School to prepare herself for college in the fall.

The role of Governor Stratton and members of the Illinois senate in the campaign for equal-job-opportunities legislation was the main subject of discussion at the June 26 meeting of the Chicago branch.

Indiana: Bennie Peck and Mrs. Ruth Gulliford have been named "top salesmen" by the KOKOMO branch for recruiting 40 and 37 new members, respectively. The drive brought in a total of 300 new members. Mrs. Gulliford received a special commendation for selling the branch's first NAACP life membership to Dave Milton. Top recruiters in the membership drive were given a banquet in the home of president Mollis King.

Louisiana: Rev. John B. Morris of the Pilgrim Rest Baptist Church

LIFE MEMBERSHIP—*Mrs. Amanda Kendricks, president of the Mo-Kans Club of Kansas City, Missouri, presents a check for $500 to Judge Carl R. Johnson, president of the local branch, as payment in full for the Club's NAACP life membership. They are surrounded by other club members.*

was guest speaker at the NEW ORLEAN branch's observance of the fifth anniversary of the Supreme Court decision of 1954 outlawing segregation in the nation's public schools.

Massachusetts: Kivie Kaplan, a member of the BOSTON branch and co-chairman of the NAACP life membership committee, was one of thirteen New England men inducted as fellows of Brandeis University, Waltham.

Minnesota: Annual victory parade of the ST. PAUL branch was held on July 4 with the participation of branch officials, youth council officials, contestants for the king-and-queen-scholarship awards, representatives of

Cecil Layne

BACKS HIS TALK—*Senator Jacob K. Javits (R., N. Y.), center, receives a plaque denoting his life membership in the NAACP. It is presented by Kivie Kaplan (R), co-chairman of the Association's national life membership committee. Judge Hubert Delany, national life membership committee member, looks on from left. NAACP adult life memberships cost $500; youth memberships, $100.*

Ginter Photo

LIFE MEMBER—*Mrs. D. J. Diggs of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, receives her NAACP life membership plaque from NAACP field secretary Edwin C. Washington, Jr., at a public meeting opening the membership campaign of the local branch. Branch president Dr. E. C. Moon, Jr., stands at left.*

various organizations, a color guard unit from the Attucks Brooks Post of the American Legion, a drum and bugle corps, and the entire Maxfield School.

Annual membership victory dance of the branch was held the evening of July 4 in the Arizona Room.

The St. Paul branch has pursued a concerted action to get the local city council to adopt an "open occupancy" ordinance in order to combat discrimination in the sale and rental of housing.

Missouri: The Leather and Luggage Goods Workers Local 160 and the Fenwick Fashions, Inc., have agreed to payroll of NAACP memberships in the ST. LOUIS branch. Ninety-eight per cent of the 110 employees signed the special payroll deduction authorizations.

The local branch is also seeking a court order to decide how far the city FEPC law goes in covering the widespread building that is being done in St. Louis with tax money.

The NAACP Citizen (July, 1959), official organ of the St. Louis branch, devotes a page to "A few exceptional women who have given exceptional leadership" to the local branch.

New Jersey: The JERSEY CITY branch got endorsement of a petition for integrated schools from Congressman Cornelius E. Gallagher of the 13th state congressional district. The endorsement was obtained in time for the youth march to Washington in March.

THE SHILOH BAPTIST CHURCH *of Erie, Pennsylvania, makes initial payment on its NAACP life membership to Mrs. Margurite Belafonte. Church trustee Raymond Butler (R) hands the check to Mrs. Belafonte. Others pictured (from L) are Rev. Jessie McFarland, pastor Shiloh Baptist Church; Rev. Paul Martin, pastor St. James AME Church; Rev. J. D. Myers, Erie branch president.*

Cecil Layne

AIDE FROM AFAR—*Ghana Insurance Company, Ltd., officers purchase their NAACP life membership from NAACP executive secretary, Roy Wilkins, third from left. Ghana Insurance Company was founded in Accra, Ghana, four years ago by a group of New York business men. From left are Dorin Selles, Dr. Thomas H. Amos, Mr. Wilkins, Wilfred N. Mais, Dr. James P. Jones, and Dr. Oren W. Riley. Officers not pictured are Vertner W. Tandy, president, and Robert Freeman, secretary.*

New York: Dr. Eugene Reed, president of the Amityville branch, was one of the guest speakers at the career day exercises for junior and senior high school students of Greene and Columbia counties sponsored on June 6 at HUDSON by Mrs. Muriel E. Jenkins, president of the Columbia county branch. Dr. Thomas Blair, professor of sociology at State Teachers College, New Paltz, was the other guest speaker.

Third annual theatre night of the CENTRAL LONG ISLAND branch will be held sometime in August. "Look Homeward Angel," which will be played at the Red Barn Theatre, will be the feature.

Cecil Layne

L. JOSEPH OVERTON, *president of the Manhattan branch of the NAACP, receives an NAACP life membership from G. L. Dixon (R). The branch office opens at 10:00 A.M., but Mr. Dixon had come to the office at 9:00 A.M., a morning when Mr. Overton came early and found Mr. Dixon waiting in the hall to take out his life membership.*

Jimmy Booker, *Amsterdam News* reporter who covered the recent Tallahassee, Florida, rape trial, was featured speaker at the July 1 meeting of the WILLIAMSBRIDGE branch.

Pennsylvania: The Junior council of the JOHNSTOWN branch observed the 50th anniversary of the NAACP by holding a golden ball for its annual membership dance. The branch signed up 90 new members at the dance.

On March 20, 1959, the PHILADELPHIA branch filed a complaint with the police commissioner and the chief inspector in behalf of Fred Highmith, who had been the victim of a brutal beating by officer #3994 when he went to the aid of his sister, whom the officer had knocked down and was kicking.

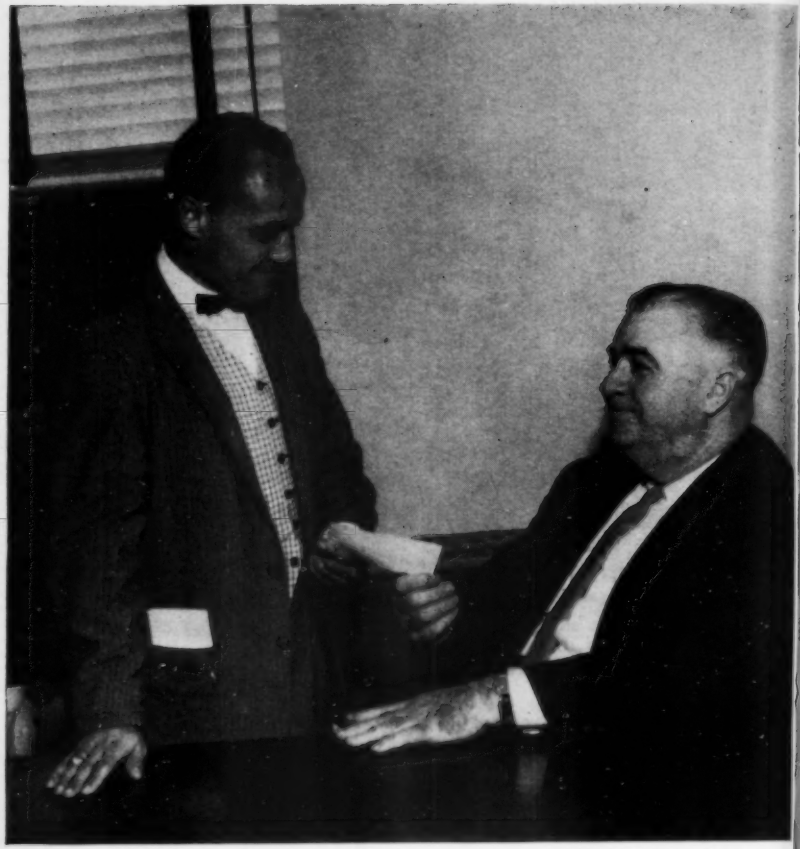
Sorrell Photo

LIFE MEMBERSHIP—*Presenting a $500 NAACP life membership check to the Rev. E. Franklin Jackson, president of the D. C. branch, are two representatives of the Cafeteria and Restaurant Workers Union, Local 473, AFL-CIO, of Washington, D. C. They are Mrs. Esther Aliphant, financial secretary-treasurer, and Oliver Palmer, business agent of the union. Looking on at left is Theodore Taylor, membership chairman of the branch. The check was presented at the close of the District membership drive*

In June, the branch office received a letter from chief inspector Albert J. Trimmer, stating:

"After investigation of this complaint, Captain Clegg prepared a disciplinary case charging conduct unbecoming an officer against policeman Grecco, and forwarded it through channels to the Police Commissioner —On May 10, 1959, Policeman Louis Grecco #3994, 16th district, resigned from the Department."

The branch recently set up an insurance committee to accept complaints of a discriminatory nature which may be brought against various insurance companies. Such complaints will be taken up with the Insurance Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.



Pat Mitchell

J. WILLIAM COUCH *(seated), Mason, Michigan, a bail bondsman in Lansing, presents Stuart J. Dunnings, Jr., Lansing branch life membership chairman, initial payment on an NAACP life membership. Mr. Couch is the first Lansing citizen to subscribe to an NAACP life membership; he is an advocate of equal rights for all people and himself employs a Negro secretary.*

Rhode Island: Mrs. Marguerite Belafonte was keynote speaker at the membership campaign meeting of the PROVIDENCE branch held on May 6.

Southwest Region: Field secretary Clarence Laws has noted the following activities along the NAACP battlefront in his monthly report dated June 26:

For the third time in three years, the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals has upheld a district court order for the desegregation of the puplic schools of NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.

On June 18, Negro plaintiffs in this suit asked the federal court to order the New Orleans school board to present a definite plan for desegregation "at the earliest practicable date." It is anticipated that the court will conduct a hearing within the near future for the purpose of acting upon this recent petition.

The White Citizens Council of Louisiana continued its program of purging Negroes from the registration rolls. At Washington Parish 1,377 Negroes out of 1,517 have been challenged. Eight whites have been challenged. Persons challenged have ten days in which to show cause why they should not be dropped from the registration rolls.

On June 23, two representatives of the Civil Rights Commission talked with William Bailey, Jr., president of the Hammond branch, and invited him to be a witness at the civil-rights hearing set for Shreveport, July 13. Following the hearing, Negroes at Hammond, parish seat of Washington Parish, plan to file a suit against the registrar of voters and others conspiring to deprive them of their rights.

West Virginia: The funeral of T. G. Nutter, president and founder of the West Virginia State Conference, was held on Friday, June 26, at the First Baptist Church, Charleston, West Virginia.

Mr. Nutter was born in Princess Anne, Maryland, on June 15, 1876. He was a member of the West Virginia Legislature, 1919-1921; Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks for three years; active in the Pythians and a practicing attorney until his death.

He was a member of the National NAACP Board, and a vice-president until his death; founder and president of the West Virginia State Conference of Branches; president of the Charleston branch for many years; attorney for the Association in many civil-rights cases, including school desegregation cases in West Virginia.

Mr. Nutter investigated racial incidents all over his state, and as late as 1954 he investigated the trouble in Greenbriar County over school desegregation which had resulted from the activities of Bryant W. Bowles, organizer of the National Association for the Advancement of White People. He leaves no immediate family.

Cecil Layne

HELPING OUT ONCE AGAIN—*Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, congratulates Melvin Newton (L), chairman of Pennsylvania Station Red Caps NAACP membership campaign committee. The Red Caps kicked off their annual NAACP membership drive on March 15. They have conducted successful campaigns for the past ten years. Pictured, from L, are co-chairmen William Majors, John Mathieu, Joseph I. Pleasant, Jr., and Thomas Richardson, all veteran Red Caps.*

Following the refusal of state officials to make available to members of the Civil Rights Commission records of certain registrars of voters in Louisiana, the Commission decided to hold a public hearing at Shreveport on July 13. Voter registration leaders at Shreveport obtained more than 70 affidavits from persons in north and northeast Louisiana who alleged deprivation of their voting rights.

There were witnesses to testify at the hearing from a half dozen parishes. Field secretary Clarence Laws submitted a statement which was read into the record.

New Orleans and Lake Charles held fashion shows featuring local talents after Mrs. Margurite Belafonte was forced to cancel her tour because of the illness of her daughter. Lake Charles used the occasion to crown the winner of the Widow Queen Contest. More than $1,000 was raised in this effort.

After several fruitless efforts the Shreveport branch was reorganized on June 17. The President is R. L. Williams, 1459 Murphy Street; the secretary, Madeline Brewer, 2755 Ashton Street. Mr. Williams was branch president in the 1940's when it enjoyed its peak membership of more than 1,400.

At a meeting at Monroe, on June 24, a steering committee was appointed to reorganize the Monroe branch. Monroe was the first city to feel the vote-registration purge. In 1956, there were more than 6,000 Negro voters. Today, there are only 776! Fear, apathy, and distrust of leadership are given as the chief reasons for present unhappy conditions.

Mrs. D. A. Combre, president of the Louisiana State Conference of Branches and leading NAACP fund raiser in the state, has written to the director of branches Gloster B. Current about extending NAACP work in Louisiana. Mr. Current has promised Mrs. Combre to explore the matter fully during the National Convention.

On June 8, the HOUSTON, Texas, school board, by a vote of 4 to 1, agreed to call a special election to determine whether the public schools of Houston should be desegregated. The dissenting vote was cast by Mrs. Charles E. White, a Negro member of the board, who took the position that the board should get together and work out an integration plan.

The state law requires that petitions seeking such an election must be signed by twenty per cent of the school district's qualified voters. Attorney Francis Williams, president of the Houston branch, is reported to have told the Houston newspapers that the Association would ask voters not to sign the petitions.

A news release by the Southwest regional office pointed out that such an election would have no effect upon the court order to the Houston school board to desegregate its schools, "with all deliberate speed."

For more than two hours on June 12, attorneys for the Houston school board questioned plaintiffs in the school desegregation suit in what appeared to have been an attempt to cite NAACP attorneys with barratry. However, the parents, under sworn testimony, did not waver from their statements that they had sought the assistance of the NAACP and had not been sought by the Association or its attorney as plaintiffs.

Last month, after a two-year stalemate, NAACP lawyers asked United States District Judge Ben C. C. Connaly to order immediate integration of the Houston schools.

In a televised meeting of Houston school board, Mrs. Charles E. White charged that she had received only one communication from the school board attorney. It appears that other members of the board have been receiving communications regularly on the subject.

College and School News

More than 200 students received in-course degrees at the 74th commencement exercises of VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE, with Dr. Arthur S. Adams, president of the American Council on Education, delivering the commencement address.

The Norfolk division of VSC has received a $6,650 grant from the National Science Foundation for support of an undergraduate research participation program to be carried out under the supervision of Dr. Lewis A. Gist, Jr., chairman of the college department of chemistry.

■

Assistant professor of chemistry Thursa Davis attended the summer conference on radioisotopes held at Cornell June 15-27.

VSC was host in June to more than 300 hundred members of the 33rd annual state convention of the New Farmers of America.

Dr. John O. Perpener succeeds Dr. E. W. Rand, who resigned to become head of the division of education at Texas Southern University, as new executive dean at JARVIS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

■

MORGAN STATE COLLEGE academic standards and enrollment have spiralled upward, according to President Martin D. Jenkins.

The National Science Foundation has awarded $17,500 to Morgan for support of a summer science training program for secondary school students.

Morgan business administration major Richard Grant has been awarded a Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship for graduate study next year.

Two Morgan students are getting top-level research experience thanks to a $3,000 grant made to the col-

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lege through the Petroleum Research Fund. Ailleen T. Bagley, an honor senior, and Leon Braswell, a junior, are getting the experience working under Dr. Clyde R. Dillard, professor of Chemistry, in a specialized research project.

■

J. Saunders Redding, James Weldon Johnson professor of creative writing at HAMPTON INSTITUTE, is the recipient of a 1959 Guggenheim fellowship award. Hampton itself is the recipient of a $25,000 Danforth Foundation grant which will be used to provide all-expense scholarships to the annual pre-college summer session.

Dr. Alice Powell, chairman of the department of early childhood education, has been elected president of the Virginia Association for Early Childhood Education.

Hampton is offering an institute for high school and junior high school teachers during the academic year 1959-60 as result of a $15,000 grant from the National Science Foundation.

Hampton was host June 29-July 23 to the 45th annual meeting of the Interdenomonational Ministers' Conference.

Hampton's summer school enrolled more than 500 students during the 1959 session.

■

Cleothus C. Harvey, a 1955 honor graduate of SUMNER HIGH SCHOOL (St. Louis, Missouri) has the honor of being the first Negro to be elected to Phi Beta Kappa at the University of Missouri. She is the seventh graduate of Sumner to be elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

■

Dr. W. H. Allen, dean of the school of dentistry at MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE, attended the annual meeting of the American Association of Dental Schools, San Francisco, California, March 21-25. Doctors A. F. Peterson and Ralph Cazort, as well as Mrs. E. S. Chandler, were also present.

■

Dr. Thomas D. Jarrett, professor of English at ATLANTA UNIVERSITY, has received announcement of his appointment to the staff of the *English Journal,* to which he is a frequent contributor.

Dr. Rushton Coulborn, professor of history, is the author of *The Origin of Civilized Societies,* published in April by the Princeton University Press.

Dr. Robert G. Armstrong, professor of sociology and anthropology, has received notification of a $6,000 grant from the Social Science Research Council for the academic year 1959-60.

The selection of Gloriastene Thompson and Vivian Sanders as Merrill Foreign fellows has been announced by President Rufus Clement. Each young lady will receive a grant of $3,000 for study abroad in 1959-60.

Atlanta has received a grant of $50,000 from the Danforth Foundation to be used for library materials which will strengthen the university's graduate program.

Atlanta awarded seventy-nine graduate degrees at the university

commencement on June 1, with Dr. Willette R. Banks delivering the commencement address.

■

Eighty-nine men qualified for the dean's list at MOREHOUSE COLLEGE during the first semester of the academic year 1958-59. In order to qualify for this listing a student must maintain an average of *B* or above with no grade below *C*.

Dr. Brailsford R. Brazeal, academic dean and professor of economics at Morehouse, was unanimously elected to honorary membership in Phi Beta Kappa, by Delta chapter of Columbia University, in June, 1959.

■

Dr. Frank P. Graham, formerly president of the University of North Carolina, delivered the commencement address at LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE on June 2.

The nine-week summer session at Livingstone began June 8 and will end July 31. The Danforth Foundation has approved a grant of $15,000 to the college, according to an announcement of President S. E. Duncan.

Forty-eight students were included on Livingstone's second mid-semester honor roll. There were sixteen freshmen, five sophomores, thirteen juniors, and fourteen seniors.

■

Dr. Wayne O. Reed, deputy commissioner of education, U. S. Office of Education, was commencement speaker at SHAW UNIVERSITY on May 25. Shaw was host April 25 to North Carolina high school seniors.

Shaw senior Mrs. Helen Marie Sneed has been appointed a Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship fellow for the academic year 1959-60.

Shaw has received a grant of $6,100 from the National Science Foundation for support of an "In-Service Institute for Elementary School Teachers and Supervisors of Science and Mathematics."

The university was host June 19-20 to the first biennial Mid-Atlantic Mothers Regional conference of the Jack and Jill Club of America.

■

Thirty-two Negroes have been awarded opportunity fellowships for 1959 by the JOHN HAY WHITNEY FOUNDATION. In the ten years the program has been in operation, awards have been made to two hundred and twenty-four Negroes.

■

Dr. W. M. Brewer, editor of the JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY since 1951, lectured on the "Historiography of Frederick Jackson Turner" at Brandeis University (Waltham, Massachusetts), on May 8, 1959.

Dr. John Hope Franklin, chairman of the department of history at Brooklyn College, delivered the commencement address at ELIZABETH CITY STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE on May 24.

Dr. Walter N. Ridley was inaugurated fifth president of ECSTC in May.

■

Dr. Blair T. Hunt, retiring principal of the Booker T. Washington High School, Memphis, Tennessee,

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JAMES HENRY DUCKREY, President
Cheyney, Pennsylvania

delivered the address at the 90th commencement of TOUGALOO SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

■

Dr. Martin Luther King delivered both the baccalaureate and the commencement addresses at BISHOP COLLEGE May 17 and 22 respectively.

Dr. George D. Flemming of Fort Worth, Texas, was principal speaker at the 78th founders' day exercises April 19; Dr. Ina Bolton, dean of students at Texas Southern, was speaker at the fourth annual women's day celebration.

Bishop has received a grant of $15,000 from the Dalforth Foundation, Inc., for the academic year 1959-60 to be used to strengthen its academic program.

■

Dr. Frank Cunningham, who has been acting president of MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE since the death of Dr. John H. Lewis, has been unanimously elected president by the board of trustees.

The college has been approved by the National Science Foundation to conduct a summer institute in science and mathematics for high school students.

■

A $25,000 grant from the Danforth Foundation has enabled TALLADEGA COLLEGE to undertake an extensive study of its student personnel program.

Renette Echols, associate professor of physics, has been awarded a science-faculty fellowship from the National Science Foundation for twelve months of study beginning in December.

Mrs. Gladys Jackson, assistant professor of communications, has been granted an $1,800 graduate assistanship in reading education, and tuition for six hours of study each semester, by Syracuse University for 1959-60.

Talladega psychology major Knighton Stanley has received a Woodrow Wilson Foundation fellowship for philosophic studies at Boston University; modern language major Carolyn Tolbert has been accepted by the Middlebury College Language summer school; and Earle McCaskill has been accepted for 1959-60 graduate study by the law school of the University of Cincinnati.

■

HOWARD UNIVERSITY has established a summer program which will

enable scientifically-minded high school students to participate in research on the college level and to receive a subsistence allowance of up to $30 a week for their efforts. The university is also offering a program leading to the Ph. D. degree in physics, beginning this fall.

Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, New York City educator and psychologist, has been elected to the Howard University board of trustees. The university chapter of Phi Beta Kappa inducted 15 students May 18. All of the students plan to continue their education in graduate or professional schools. This brings the total number of persons inducted into the chapter to 107.

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BARBARA ANN JOHNSON, *daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Johnson of Philadelphia, Pa., graduated from the Lansdowne Philadelphia High School in the top third of her class.*

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Book Reviews

RURAL SOUTHERN FOLK CHARACTER

***The Rainbow Sign:* A Southern Documentary. By Alan Lomax. New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 1959. 209pp. $4.00.**

Many have proclaimed our debt to the Lomaxes, *père et fils,* and this newest contribution brings the indebtedness to even greater heights.

The Rainbow Sign, a small, modest volume, is a valuable addition to the limited fund of authentic folk literature found exclusively in our rural South.

Although I am a Negro, I am a New Englander of a different generation, therefore totally unfamiliar with the book's *milieu.* Yet I was none the less deeply touched. This, I believe, is evidence that these stories transcend the less important ethnic identification, giving them an appeal that is universal.

Nora, the author tells us, has nieces who are counterparts of those young girls who entered the schools the Supreme Court opened for them, walking in dignity while being spat upon. But they all, also, bear kinship with Anne Frank and other unnamed young people elsewhere who have shown courage and nobility.

The silent anguish of the father who must witness his son's torture and his wife's defilement is the cry of all victims from Buchenwald to South Africa's Sophiatown. The sanctity and godliness of Rev. Renfreu is the humanity and lofty morality of the old Hebrew prophets, Amos, Job, and, of course, Hosea.

Part of the success of this folklorist is his sensitivity and human spirit, which penetrate the color curtain. There is keen insight into his subjects, as well as into himself, as he writes:

"I set about interviewing a representative group of Negro folk singers on tape. In the process I had to reform my own Southern manners, which were a combination of shyness, arrogance and false preconception. I had also to overcome their ingrained but understandable reluctance to talk frankly to a white man. Bitter experience had taught them to maintain a whole range of fictions which support the southern whites' feeling of unchallenged superiority."

The author's objective is to set forth the way the rural southern folk character "has travelled, and what the journey has cost." He deplores the fact that Western civilization is "rigid, so complacent and careless of human values," and its "inability to accept another group on its own terms." This causes him to "almost detest Western civilization."

The author, being a sensitive seeker, discovers that the *leitmotiv* of folk

songs and characters is "rejection,"—tragic, cruel, rejection. "Even the most timid and compliant southern Negroes are restless and miserable." Certainly this is far removed from the usual contented slave stereotype.

With prudence and integrity, collector Lomax selected his tools wisely. Making use of a tape recorder there is not the loss that would result from the inevitable cultural overtones of a third party narrator.

This classic southern documentary will be warmly welcomed by those sickened by the fraudulent and saccharine work of Octavius Roy Cohen, weary of the cheap stereotype humor of Amos and Andy, degraded and humiliated by the sentimental drivel of Peola, Pinky, and a succession of their followers.

MARGUERITE CARTWRIGHT

DR. MARGUERITE CARTWRIGHT, who teaches at Hunter College, New York City, also writes a column, "World Backdrop," for *The Pittsburgh Courier*.

PUERTO RICAN MIGRANTS

***Island in the City*: The World of Spanish Harlem. By Dan Wakefield. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1959. 278pp. $4.00.**

Island in the City is the story of the latest strangers to New York City and it is not a pleasant or beautiful one. The conditions in Puerto Rico, from which most of the 600,000 people of Spanish-speaking Harlem have come, are well-known to many but the facts of the conditions under which they live in New York City are not so well-known and much of what is known is inaccurate. "Since most Puerto Ricans in New York City live in slum conditions, it is part of the popular myth of their migration that they created the slums. The truth is, rather, they inherited the slums." Mr. Wakefield is a journalist and writer but some of his conclusions are sociological. He writes, "There is no place so costly to live as a tenement. To do it with any security, a man would need a staff of lawyers, priests, seers, repairmen, accountants, and secretaries. He might then be able to insure his rights and a minimum standard of living." Imagine a landlord raising the rent and contending "she was now living in a furnished apartment" after "she had taken an unfurnished apartment and bought some secondhand furniture and moved it in."

One may learn many things from reading this book. *Island in the City* is a contemporary, realistic portrayal, factual, and most descriptive whether the author is describing a home, a character, New York's skyline, the journey from Puerto Rico, a smile, a seance of air and water spirits, going to church, racket unions, a conversation, traffic, narcotic addicts or a neighborhood gang. All these things are described or discussed in this book.

There is a very brief history of the Puerto Rican migration to New York beginning in the early 1800's and the various migrations into and out of Harlem. "The word 'Harlem' has come to mean Negro and slum to the world at large; it once meant Dutch and suburban, and later on, Irish and Jewish and middle class. But despite these changes the history of Harlem contains a curious continuity. It has always, for someone, meant Utopia. It has always, for someone, signified the end of a journey."

One learns that the migrants from Puerto Rico very seldom refer to themselves as Puerto Ricans because it "has become a stigma . . . they tell outsiders they are Dominicans, Cubans, or South Americans." The Puerto Ricans have to face the question of color

"But the darker-skinned migrants did not face the new discrimination of the mainland with all the innocence that often is believed. Because there is no legal discrimination based on color in Puerto Rico, it is commonly simply stated that "there is no discrimination . . . When the Puerto Ricans meet discrimination on the mainland it is not altogether a new experience." An intra-color problem is indicated: "In almost every case the Puerto Rican addict is the darkest-skinned member of his family. He may actually have very light skin" but he is the darkest-skinned member of his family. One also learns something of the attitudes of Puerto Ricans towards Negroes and that being brown or black does not make a Puerto Rican a Negro. "It doesn't take long to learn that the Negroes are lowest on the scale in American life, and in order not to be like them the darker Puerto Ricans are often the most reluctant to learn English.

It will surprise most readers to learn that the only completely self-supporting Protestant religious sect among the Puerto Ricans is the Pentecostal; that "many Puerto Ricans were killed in Korea almost as a direct result of not knowing English, and thereby not being able to understand the commands. The per cent of casualties was almost twice as great for Puerto Ricans as for residents of the United States. It may also come as a surprise that the Puerto Ricans "have developed no criminal gangs of adults as the Irish, Jews, and Italians did."

"Sweat Without Profit" is a vivid presentation of the exploitation of Puerto Ricans by the garment industry and racket unions: "They give them 35c for every garment, no matter how hard it is or what it is." In 1958 some Puerto Ricans worked "a seventy-two hour week, at less than a dollar an hour." "The Invisible Man is an excellent analysis of the political parties and the Puerto Ricans.

Reading *Island in the City* will help destroy the stereotypes of the life of the Puerto Ricans in New York City. It will help the reader to understand why the Puerto Ricans are in their present condition, what are some of the problems, and what is being done about them.

IRENE DIGGS

DR. IRENE DIGGS, a frequent visitor to and lecturer in Puerto Rico, is professor of anthropology at Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland

***Caste, Class, & Race*: A Study in Social Dynamics. By Oliver Cromwell Cox. New York: Monthly Review Press, 1959. XXXVIII+624pp. $7.50.**

Dr. Cox examines caste, class, and racial relations in terms of Marxism; he believes, despite evidence to the contrary, that race prejudice is coterminous with capitalism and that there were no class distinctions before the rise of industrialism and free enterprise. He even claims that "fully developed social-class systems are also unknown to ancient society" despite existence of the Eupatrid oligarchs and the *georgoi* in Greece and the *classicus* and *populus* in Rome, and hierarchic divisions in all societies. Our author is often confused; he is bookish, a *citateur*, in the sense that he stretches living fact to fit his thesis; hence his theory wobbles. This is the reissue of a book first published in 1948.

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BARRIERS BROKEN

(*Continued from page* 399)

cannot excuse the mobs and the bombs of Dixie.

We shall not be sidetracked by the ridiculous claim that we are "going too fast and pushing too hard." We remember that today, 96 years after the Emancipation Proclamation, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi are fighting the Federal Government—as they did in the Civil War—to keep the ballot from Negro citizens. If this be speed, then a hippopotamus is a greyhound.

We shall not be deterred by threats, by special laws and taxes, by economic reprisals or by violence. We know violence of old. We have seen its face in the Klan and in the lyncher. We know meanness and hate; we have felt these from the printed pages, from legislative halls and, alas, from some pulpits. We have met all these in days gone by and beaten them; they did not halt our forward march then and they cannot do so now. Our little children have looked these old enemies in the eye and have brushed them aside.

NO PANACEAS OR PLACEBOS

There is no panacea, no short cut, no easy road to freedom and equality. It is a man's journey to a man's prize. It is not for playboys and schemers and weaklings. Those who seek to blame every tribulation upon racial mistreatment while failing to measure up in honesty and integrity and in respect for the basic values of life will not win the goal. They will be dependent children to their deaths. Those who take without giving will not sit at the freedom table, for freedom is a responsibility as well as a right. Its burdens must be borne even as its joys are tasted.

We condemn the propaganda that Negro citizens must "earn" their rights through good behavior. Good behavior — responsible, adult, law-abiding behavior—wins the respect of our fellow citizens, which we value and seek, but no American is required to "earn" his rights as a citizen. His human rights came from God and his citizenship rights came from the Constitution.

Everything in our past history says we will win. The men and women we reared up from slavery to emancipation and on through the years of trial were giants in the spirit with which they met life. The white men and women who aided them were giants, too, in the army of justice and decency.

Their dreams, their courage and their determination are ours. Their love of this great country of ours is one with our love. Their faith in God is the same faith we call upon today.

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THE BISHOP TAKES A STRIDE—*Bishop George W. Baber of the First Episcopal District AME Church receives a plaque denoting his life membership in the NAACP from the Rev. Edward J. Odom, Jr. (R), the Association's church secretary. The presentation was made on May 15 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, during the services which also made Bishop Baber the president of the denomination's Council of Bishops.*

Robert L. Haggins

FIRST FREEDOM CANDY PURCHASED—*NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins buys first box of Fredom Candy from attractive Elsie Washington. Produced by Loft Candy Company especially for the NAACP, the ¾ lb. box of assorted chocolates marks a new approach to fund raising for NAACP branches.*

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